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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. X. SATURDAY, September 10, 1796. No. 523.

WEEGE BOTTOM,

the following valuable LOTS of LAND, for Sale in the Seven Ranges of Townships adjoining the River Ohio.

Description of the several Lots.

Town-ship.	Range No.	
6	3	LUXURIOUSLY rich soil lying on M'Mahon's river answerable to the production of any kind of Grain. The Rivulet has sufficient water for mills one and three quarter miles from the Ohio.
6	3	Of a luxuriant rich soil variegated with gentle inequalities 2 miles from the river Ohio.
8	3	Half of this Lot is of a rich soil; remainder answerable to the production of wheat, all favourable to tillage; timber oak, ash, hickory, sugar, maple, poplar, elm, beach, button, and white wood.
6	3	Of a luxuriantly rich soil, variegated with gentle inequalities, one and three-quarter miles from the Ohio, on a branch of Wheeling rivulet.
6	3	Exuberantly rich soil answerable to cultivation.
9	2	Of a good soil variegated with ascents; timber oak, ash, hickory, sugar, white walnut and poplar, three-quarters of a mile from Ohio.
7	2	An interior lot of good soil answerable to the production of any kind of produce; timber black and white walnut, sugar tree, ash, oak, hickory, two and a quarter miles from the river Ohio.
7	2	An interior lot of good soil, two and a quarter miles from the Ohio.
2	3	The greatest part of this lot is bottom land of excellent quality adjoining the river Ohio, containing 260 acres.
7	2	An interior lot of good soil, answerable to the production of any kind of produce, three miles from the river Ohio.
9	2	Of a good soil variegated with ascents; timber, oak, ash, hickory, sugar tree, white walnut and poplar, one and an half miles from the river Ohio.
7	2	An interior lot of rich soil somewhat uneven but not so much so as to render it untilable—three and a quarter miles from the Ohio.
8	3	Of a thin soil answerable to the production of wheat; timber, oak, hickory, beach.
7	2	This lot is of a good soil, rich, favourable to tillage; timber, oak, ash, hickory, sugar tree, chesnut, poplar, beach and white wood.
1	4	Exuberantly rich soil adjoining the river.
7	2	The greatest part of this lot is land luxuriantly rich and favourable to tillage; timber, button and white wood, sugar maple, ash and hickory, oak, poplar, beach.
7	2	Half of this lot is of rich soil, remainder answerable to the production of wheat, all favourable to tillage; timber same as lot above this, No. 30.
7	2	Half of this land exceedingly rich, the other is rich good land favourable to tillage; timber, sugar maple, ash, hickory, oak, poplar, and button wood.
7	4	No resurvey has been made of these lots but they were when purchased recommended by the surveyors as very rich & valuable lots
7	4	
8	3	
7	4	
7	4	
1	2	
7	4	
7	4	

Each of the above lots (except lot No. 14 in the second township of the third range) contains 640 acres.

3 2 A fractional part of a township containing, exclusive of the lots reserved to Congress, about three thousand eight hundred acres—it joins the river, has more than a third rich interval land, and the residue rich upland, fit for cultivation.

The WEEGE BOTTOM contains upwards of four thousand acres, the greatest portion of which is the richest bottom land, it is nine miles below Whelen and five miles above Grave creek. The Weege rivulet which runs through it has many situations for mills, and in the opinion of the best judges, it is one of the best situations for establishing a Town, on the river Ohio.

The terms of sale are, one half of the purchase money paid down, and residue in twelve months from the date of the purchase; and in case of approved notes with satisfactory endorsers being given for the second payment, a deed will be immediately delivered to the purchaser; where the second payment is not made, satisfactory security will be given for the delivery of a good and sufficient deed, provided the monies due thereon are paid within twelve months from the date of the purchase, but if any purchaser shall make payment of the whole of the purchase money at the time of sale, a deduction of twelve and an half per cent will be made on a moiety of the purchase money.

New-York, 21st July, 1796. WILLIAM HILL.

☞ As the arrangements which were originally concerted for the sale of the different lots in the WEEGE BOTTOM that are advertised in the Pittsburgh Gazette, are changed; the subscriber who is now appointed attorney in fact for William Hill, takes this method of giving as early notice as possible, that, he is arrived at Whelen, but under the necessity of going to Muskingum prior to the making of any sales. He informs the people of this country, who wish to become purchasers that said lots or any of them are not to be sold at New York, as heretofore advertised—and that immediately on his return from Muskingum, he will advertise the time and place when, and where, those who wish to become adventurers in this rich body of land, may have an opportunity of purchasing such part or parts as they may conceive most conducive to their interest.

August 30, 1796. DANIEL M'ELHERAN.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living on Peters creek, Mifflin township, Allegheny county, on the 20th of April last, a dark bay or rather brown Filley, two years old this spring, a natural trotter, a star in her forehead, and a small white spot on one of her hind feet just below the pastern joint. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person that will deliver said Filly to the subscriber.

SAMUEL FOSTER.

August 12, 1796.

Clapboard and Shingle Nails,

a few Kegs just received and for Sale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, September 2, 1796.

WANTED,

A sober, careful person as a *POST RIDER. Apply to the Printer of the Pittsburgh Gazette.* *Sept. 2, 1796.*

Blank Executions for Magistrates, for sale at this Office.

Doctor Richard Murray,

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him more than three months, to call and settle their respective accounts.

Pittsburgh, August 30, 1796.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the neighbourhood of the Long Run, near Mr. Swan's Meeting house, a likely bay HORSE, 15 hands high, 7 years old, branded on the near shoulder I. B. no mark recollected. The subscriber will give the above reward if delivered to Mr. William Marshall on the Long Run.

WILLIAM IRWIN.

Allegheny county, August 27, 1796.

To be Sold by the subscriber,

TWO Hundred and Thirty One Acres and a Quarter of land, part of Washington's Bottom, 20 acres improved, a good cabbin, &c. A sufficient quantity of good bottom for meadow—timber and plough land good. Apply to

ISRAEL SHREVE.

August 22, 1796.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas from the Court of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Greensburgh, on Monday the 12th of September, next, the following described Tracts of Land, viz.

All that plantation and tract of land situate in the county of Westmoreland, North Huntingdon township, adjoining lands of David Franks and others, containing 301 acres and three quarters, and allowance.

One undivided half part of a plantation and tract of land situate in South Huntingdon township, and county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Richard Backhouse and others, containing 355 acres.

One undivided half part of a plantation and tract of land situate in the county and township aforesaid, adjoining lands of the said Richard Backhouse and others, containing 254 acres.

One undivided half part of a plantation and tract of land situate in the county and township aforesaid, adjoining lands of the said Richard Backhouse and others, containing 148 acres.

And one undivided half part of a plantation and tract of land situate in the said township, Westmoreland county, adjoining lands of said R. Blackhouse, containing 298 acres. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Thompson, deceased.

And also, by virtue of another writ of venditioni exponas, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, all the right and title of Urian Wheler in and to a certain tract or piece of land situate in North Huntingdon township, on the road leading from Greensburgh to Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Samuel Man, Jacob Byerly, and others, containing 50 acres, be the same more or less. On this land is good buildings, and it is a good stand for store or tavern. Taken in execution as the property of said Wheler, and to be sold by

JAMES BRADY, Sheriff.

Greensburgh, August 19, 1796.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Washington township, Fayette county, near Col. Cook's, on the 9th inst. a bright bay MARE, two years old, with some white in her face, 13 or 14 hands high, and a brown Horse Colt, one year old, with a star in his forehead, both natural trotters. Whoever takes up said creatures and returns them to the owner shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid by

PETER MASTON.

August 10, 1796.

Foreign Intelligence.

ITALY, May 25.

GENERAL Buonaparte has ordered an army of 25,000 men to penetrate into the Ecclesiastical States. Deputies from the Pope have however, already entered into a negociation for an armistice. The proposals of the French General are the same kind with those which the Duke of Parma has been compelled to accept. Buonaparte requires besides the Apollo of Belvidre, the Laocoon, and other valuable statues, fifty pictures, at his own choice, and a contribution of fifty millions of livres, either in ready money or silver plate. The latter condition, it is expected, will be moderate by the mediation of the Spanish Ambassador at Rome, to a smaller sum.

VIENNA, May 25.

The Emperor has this morning sent off for London Count Metternich. We are assured that this mission is to signify to the Court of St James, that his Imperial majesty is determined to make peace with the French Republic. The answer anticipated to this intimation is, that his Britannic Majesty's Minister will withold the usual subsidy; but this consideration is null henceforth, since the coalition are convinced, that England maintains it with no other view than for its own advantage; that is, in order that France shall be constantly diverted from employing her treasure and forces against the universal tyrant of the seas.

MANHEIM, June 3.

This morning Wurmser's hussars have repassed the Rhine, and taken the road to Brisway. We are further informed, that other troops this night have also repassed and taken the same route. These movements, it is said, are occasioned by orders received from Vienna. The troops in the Brisgaw are to march to the Tyrol, which is menaced by the army of Buonaparte. On the other side we are informed, that peace is concluded; or at least that the preliminaries are signed, and what corroborates this is the number of couriers arrived at Basle, at Frankfort, and at the Head Quarters of the Imperial armies.

More than 20,000 men of the Imperial armies of the Rhine, are filing off by forced marches into the Tyrol to dispute the entrance of the French. It is said that those troops are to be replaced by an equal number of men, who are now marching from the two Gallicies.—It is further added, that twelve battalions have marched from the frontiers of Banbat, Sclavonia, Croticia, and Hungary, to reinforce the army. If we believe a report, much credited, there has arrived at the Austrian armies on the Rhine orders from Vienna, to suspend all offensive operations on the left of the Rhine. This is what has determined General Wurmser to return with his army to the environs of Manheim.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 30.

The English General, Cook, has received orders from the Grand Signor, to leave the territory of the Ottoman Empire. This order was given in consequence of some violent disputes between the Turkish Minister and that General.

LONDON, June 15.

Baron Muller, from Germany, and Mons. Malvet from Paris, were yesterday introduced to his Majesty at the Levee It is understood in the best informed circles, that both these gentlemen are employed on the part of their Imperial and Catholic Majesty's to prevail upon our Cabinet to give its consent to negociations for a general Peace.

When Sir Robert Walpole had any material point to carry in the House of Commons he was accustomed to ask those members who were his friends to sup with him on the preceding evening, and no Minister ever poured out more copious libations to Bacchus than he compelled his visitors to swallow. A friend once asked him, on what principle he drenched them so unmercifully? "With the same view that your basket weavers steep their osiers the day before they work them up that they may bend the easier."

WESTMINSTER ELECTION, June 13.

Yesterday the candidates, by agreement began the poll at an hour earlier than usual, in order that it might finally terminate at three o'clock, at which time the numbers were declared as follows:

For Mr. Fox	3160
Admiral Gardiner	4814
Horne Tooke	2819

The high Bailiff then returned the right hon. Charles James Fox and Vice admiral Sir Alen Gardiner, elected, at which moment a loud cry of joy and exultation was set up all round the hustings.

June 23.

Defeat of the French on the Rhine.

We early this morning received Paris Journals the 22d inst inclusive. From general Jourdan's letter, it appears that the French have been defeated on the right Bank of the Rhine by the archduke Charles. It is certainly not to be expected that a French general will give a faithful account of the disasters experienced by his own army, but still there is sufficient in the letter that Jourdan to warrant a conclusion that the defeat he sustained has been of some magnitude. This indeed is evident from the avowed consequence of the action: Jourdan having been reduced to the necessity of recrossing the Rhine with precipitation, Kleber who had rapidly advanced to the bank of the Nehe, having been compelled to fall back to the Siege.

It should not escape our readers notice that in a former campaign the Sieg and the Lahn were the places that the Republican army met with a severe check.

The retreat of General Wurmser, and of the Arch Duke, from Hundruck, it now appears, were skillful manoeuvres to enable them to attack the French, on the right bank of the Rhine, with more advantage.

MILAN, May 18.

PUBLIC ENTRY OF GENERAL BUONAPARTE AT MILAN.

The corps arrived with General MASSENA, consists of 600 light horsemen, 600 men of the third division of cavalry, and 10,000 infantry. General MASSENA soon after his arrival went out incognito to reconnoitre the citadel, which is already put in a state of defence; and the garrison fires at every one who approaches within musket shot.

Last Sunday (May 14) all the French troops appeared in motion, and it was soon known that Buonaparte the General in Chief was comeing from Lodi. The posts at the gates were instantly doubled and express orders were given that no body should step out of the city. A division of infantry with a number of howitzers and pieces of light artillery were afterwards posted on the road, and occupied a stretch of a whole mile; from time to time there passed bands of musicians who played Republican tunes. General Massena and the officers of the staff mounted on horseback & went three miles from the city to meet their chief, who soon after arrived at the head of a division of cavalry superbly dressed and mounted. The General in chief rode a most beautiful white horse and advanced at the head of the troop, the commissary Sellicetti was on his right and General Massena placed himself immediately on his left and two other Generals in the rear; a band of musicians playing different instruments, trumpets, &c. followed and preceded the division of cavalry which were marching in the rear. In this order they approached the city. Arrived within a mile's distance, the met they municipality and an immense number of people who had followed their magistrates. The municipality spoke of the delivery of the keys and complimented the General upon his arrival. The General listened quite seriously, and then turning towards the people he pronounced the following speech:

"Citizens of Milan,

At the moment I take possession of the city of milan and the whole province, in the name of the French Republic, I come to assure you in her name of her immutable sentiments. These are that all the members of society shall constitute the general weal; that all shall exercise their rights under the shield of virtue, that every one who acknowledges a God shall worship him in the manner his conscience dictates; and that this, whatever its form may be shall be respected as the first right of man. The Republic will make every effort to render you happy; it belongs to you to contribute your share and remove all obstacles. Let merit alone mark out the line of separation between man and man; in all other cases a fraternal equality ought to but form but one body of you; and as such an equality constitutes an essential part of liberty it is your duty to defend it at the price of your blood.

"Let every one enjoy his property and all the advantages which a well organized republic offers. Citizens, consider that great undertakeings do not perfectly succeed at the first onset, and that moderation, virtue and good examples are indispensible to correct great errors."

This speech was often interrupted by applauses.

The General in Chief, followed by the whole suite, proceeded towards the gate of Rome, and entered the city amidst repeated acclamations, which drowned from time to time, the sweet sounds of musical instruments.

All the saddle horses of the city are out in requisition. Several popular societies are already established, and the municipality being completely organized has already issued two proclamations relative to the maintenance of order and the arrangement of present affairs.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, August 19.

COL. HICHBORN

Has arrived in this town since our last, from France. He left that Republic, June 17, in the ship Argus, for New-York. Soon afterwards, fell in with an English frigate, and was sent into Plymouth England; underwent an examination, and suffered to depart, with a certificate of her examination and clearance. Within a few days sail of New-York, was captured by the La Raison, British frigate, of 28 guns, capt. Beresford and ordered for Halifax. The English capt. alledging for her detention, that he found some sentences in the letters, that led him to suppose part of the property was French; her certificates from England notwithstanding, there were on board, besides col. Hichborn, a Virginia gentleman, and 18 French passengers; who all received the most polite treatment from capt. Beresford. After remaining on board the Frigate four days, falling in with the ship Hynde, capt. Hodges, from Calcutta for Salem col Hichborn, eager to reach home, took passage in her—through which means he arrived in town on Sunday last.

While col. Hichborn was on board the frigate, she detained the ship Harmony, Robert Smith, from Philadelphia bound to Amsterdam, and sent her for Halifax.

Col. Hichborn brought a number of papers both from France and England; but they were left on board the British frigate.—His verbal information however is, that a peace will speedily take place between France and the Emperor, as the only means of preserving the territories of the latter from complete subjugation. The recommencement of hostilities on the Rhine, was a matter of surprize to the people in France, it was generally imagined peace would have been concluded during the continuance of the armistice. There was not, as yet, however any general action between the armies on that river, a few skirmishes only had occurred, which have principally been in favour of the French. An account of an action, in which the French were defeated, was indeed published in a hand bill, in England; which state that the Austrians had made a number of prisoners, and took two pieces of cannon: but the circumstances were two absurd to obtain a complete credence in any judicious mind. The epistolary correspondence between the Executive directory and the Swiss Cantons, thro' Mr. Barthelemi, had produced no serious consequences. The examination of Drouet and Baboeuf, the principal conspirators, had not ended. It was doubtful with Col. Hichborn whether the issue of the process will affect their lives.

America is highly respected and esteemed in France. Mr. Munroe is extremely popular; and Col. Hichborn gives it as his firm opinion, that the French have no idea of resenting the conduct of our government, relative to the British treaty, &c. but will continue anxiously to cultivate harmony and amity with us.

The decree of the French government, that originated in the warm instant of detecting the conspiracy, for obligeing foreigners to depart from Paris, had never been completely executed.

The Americans through the intercession of Mr. Munroe, had always been allowed to remain in the city.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.

The Archduke Charles has addressed a proclamation to the Imperial army, in which the following remarkable sentences occur:

"The generals, I hope, will endeavour to guard the troops against that enthusiasm of the present time, which serves to seduce the public opinion, and to dissolve the bonds of society; they will not suffer single members to undermine the whole body, by unguarded words, premature reproach, and political quarrels."

The Archduke adds, that the German soldiers are fighting for real political liberty, property order, religion, &c.

The liberty of an Austrian soldier is the liberty of wheeling to the right and left, when the officers cry swing ti; his property is a short jacket, a leather cap, and des coups de plat de-sabre; his order is the order of battle, and his religion is to march to murder and sudden death, whenever the general gives the word of command.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.

Died, in Canonsburgh, on the 28th of August, JOHN OLIPHANT, A. B. lately from Philadelphia, on a tour through the Western Country.—This young gentleman was the son of the late Mr. William Oliphant, teacher in the University of Pennsylvania.—Of a fair and amiable character,—liberally educated, and promised fair to be a very valuable member of society. He was seized with a violent dysentery and nervous fever which in two weeks put a period to his days in the 21st year of his age.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. SCULL,

IN your last paper you have a retrospective glance at the most distinguishing traits which have characterised the political career of patriot Findley down to the close of the famous insurrection. His conduct upon the subject of the British treaty cannot fail of being remembered with detestation by every person, let their residence be where it may, who wishes well to the peace and prosperity of the western country.

It has been a hackneyed phrase amongst many representatives, to call themselves public servants; and it has been said that the patriot himself, in his fits of humiliation, has assumed this character. I presume that the idea annexed to this phrase is, that they are the servants of those who elected them; for it cannot be supposed that the people of these western counties, ever dreamt of electing representatives to serve particularly the people of Virginia, or those along the Atlantick coasts. It is then worthy of enquiry how far we have been served by our immediate representative upon that very interesting occasion.

The British treaty was intended and calculated to procure by negociation a redress of general grievances, which the superior power of that nation had subjected us to, but which appeared totally impracticable by an attempt of hostility. It was particularly calculated to relieve the western people from those peculiar calamities which so long oppressed them, and place them in the happy enjoyment of those numerous blessings which they anticipated from an amicable accommodation of subsisting difference. Not a man in this country, who had been accustomed to think upon any subject whatever, but what clearly forsaw the advantages resulting to us from this accommodation, and loudly proclaimed in favour of the ratification.

We have now the fullest assurance of permanent peace and happiness to our distressed frontiers; and our most distressed classes of citizens who were most subjected to the painful duty of defending those frontiers, are now rewarded with peaceably possessing and cultivating those very savage haunts, which, but a year or two ago, they could scarcely approach, but with fear and trembling. The advantageous sale of the western territory, together with the additional out-let it will afford us—The Indian trade—The navigation of the Lakes and commercial intercourse with Canada and our northern states, may be justly added to the account of national advantages, as well as ours.

Has our immediate representative served us in this important business? Did he employ his argument, his interest, or his vote, to secure these desirable objects? Has he discharged the duty of a good and faithful servant who knew his master's will and obeyed it? The executive department has served us—representatives from the south, the north, and the east have served us; but the representatives from the west have most infamously deserted us when our dearest interests were at stake.

The British treaty may probably be defective in some respects; or it may not have embraced all the objects which its opponents have clamoured about. It has stipulated that Virginia and other American debtors, shall do justice to their British creditors; and it has stipulated various commercial regulations, which do not satisfy the unbounded desires of certain factious merchants and seamen. But it ill became a western representative to combat it on account of any defects of that nature, whether real or imaginary. That combat ought to have been confined to the representatives of those dissatisfied classes of men. A Virginia delegate is very excuseable, nay justifiable in his opposition to that treaty. He believed that his constituents, and perhaps himself, would be greatly affected by its immediate operation. He spoke their sense; he obeyed their instructions, and faithfully discharged the trust committed to him. One would imagine that our representative considered himself as being elected only to represent his own passions and prejudices, and not the local interests of the people who sent him; or that he was particularly engaged in serving the interest of the Virginia debtors, or promoting the designs of the French ambassador or the enemies of Britain.

When a representative is left to his own free judgment, he ought not to be censured for his opinion or decision; but when his constituents feel themselves so deeply interested in the fate of such [illegible] discussion; when they have maturely considered and unanimously decided upon the question thus agitated, and [illegible] under the solemn injunctions of [illegible] and instructions as there is expressed, [illegible] apology can be offered for his [illegible] ing their cause, and so audaciously [illegible] his own opinion (or I should rather [illegible] the opinion of the party to which he has been so long the dupe) to the unanimous voice of the most enlightened part of his country.

Will the vanity of this man carry him such lengths as to alledge that the [illegible] people were not capable of judging of the merits of this treaty; or that they were not sufficiently enlightened to discern what was their true interests. Or will he allege that there have been sources of information and knowledge open to him, to which they could have no access—strange indeed, that a man should become so suddenly informed because people have taken it into their heads to send him to Congress. I presume it will be admitted that the western country abounds with men of the first class of education—that there are men of extensive reading, extensive knowledge—sound judgment, and good information; and I know of no channel of public or private information, that is not as open to them, as to the man who takes his seat in Congress, one exception only in favor of our representative,* that he may derive a certain kind of knowledge from the dark conventions of the Jacobine Societies, to which the characters just mentioned, I hope have no access. A review of a conduct marked with such vanity and arrogance, baffles all the efforts of indignation to express itself with all that warmth of resentment that is due to such intolerable insolence.

But we need no longer make ourselves uneasy about the part this representative may take in any measure before Congress; for the fact is, that he is no longer capable of serving any cause, further than what may be called a dead vote for his party. His political conduct for a series of years past, has rendered him still more and more contemptable, and I have heard it lately said, that the most effectual way to injure a cause in Congress, would be for him to declare its advocate. A man who has so long been the dupe of a party, and is only capable of following the bell of the leader, is no longer worthy of serving any people whatever—If they go right so will he; and if they choose to go to the D—l he will always be found taging at their heels.

Now, Mr. Scull, I have finished this patriotic eulogy, and I can readily anticipate all that will be said about it. It may be called a libel—scurrility—declamation—any thing they please. But I have a regular file of newspapers since the commencement of the Pittsburgh Gazette, as well as some pamphlets, which would enable me very conveniently, to lay my finger upon the chapter and verse, that would prove all that is alledged, and a great deal more.

Upon a review of this wonderful performance, I confess that it now appears to me to be a most enterprising undertaking. To attempt an impeachment of the political conduct of patriot Findley, in such an open, barefaced, undisguised manner, I presume will be deemed a crime unparalleled in the annals of Westmoreland—Us Westmorelanders could have born any thing but this—we could with the utmost tranquility, nay, with secret joy, have heard of President Washington and all the executive junto being bespattered with all the calumny and abuse that party rage and malevolence could possibly suggest—but this exceeds any thing we ever heard or conceived of.

The author has now only to observe, that these being his sentiments and opinion, he possesses so much independence of mind as to remove every degree of restraint in expressing them. It is a subject, that his opinion requires free thinking and free speaking. Should it give offence to Mr. Findley or any of his adherents, he shall consider it a matter of the greatest indifference: for from them he has nothing to hope, nor nothing to fear. In a word he fears nothing of a temporal nature but the offended laws of his country.

An Elector in Westmoreland County.

September 5, 1796.

Mr. Scull,

PERMIT me through your Gazette to return my grateful acknowledgments to the Citizens of Allegheny county for the honor of representing them in the Legislature for two years past, and at the same time to request my friends not to think of me as a Candidate at the ensuing Election, a longer continuance being incompatible with my private business.

PRESLEY NEVILLE.

Pittsburgh, September 7, 1796.

THE *Members who compose the* [illegible] *moreland County TROOP of Horse are requested to meet for Exercise at* [illegible] *burgh, armed and equipped, on Tuesday 27th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.*

BENJAMIN LODGE, Capt.

September 6, 1796.

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Lacock, and John Lucas,
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Company, the following
were unanimouſly paſſed in
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or to the entries in the ſi-
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for the ſame, or have made
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common defence of the actu-
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ereof according to their ob-
he ſhall have power to
ſee attorneys, likewiſe to
the counſel of ſaid attorneys
ſures they will think beſt;
ke on hands in his ſaid ca-
al ſuits entered by the gran-
warrant againſt the actual
who will be ſubſcribers as
the firſt proceſs will be ſer
its final decilion; he ſhall
ompenſation allowed him
m of per day out of
ſubſcribed while in acti-
e United Settlers.

ed alſo, that a ſelect commit-
reby appointed compoſed of
bers, viz. Abraham Powers,
llman, Samuel Johnſton ſenr.
Moore, to which is added as
the agent is added as a ſixth one.

Reſolved, that the agent ſhall be bound to call or convene the ſaid committee every four months from this until the law ſuits [caſe emerging] will be finally decided, or compromiſed, or the time of the union of the ſaid ſettlers be expired.

Reſolved, that the ſaid agent ſhall give to the ſaid committee a full account and true ſtatement with vouchers as far as he can do it of the circumſtances and ſtate of the law ſuits, as well as of the finances of the United ſettlers; upon which ſtatement, it ſhall be in the power of ſaid committee to appropriate ſuch part of the money ſubſcribed as they think fit, or to refuſe any appropriation, or even to call a general meeting of the united ſettlers and communicate to theſe laſt ones their complaints or objections againſt the agent that they may chuſe or elect another one if they ſee cauſe.

Reſolved, that each actual ſettler by ſubſcribing the preſent reſolves ſhall be bound, him and his heirs to the payment of eight dollars towards the ſupport of the United Settlers for the purpoſes heretofore mentioned of which ſum he ſhall pay four dollars to the agent at the time of ſigning, and the remainder according and upon the preſenting by the agent to the ſaid ſettlers of the original appropriation that will be made or may be made by the ſaid ſelect committee.

Reſolved, that the agent is impowered to receive the ſubſcription of any actual ſettler offering himſelf to do ſo for and during the ſpace of three months from this day.

Reſolved, that there ſhall be no agreement, covenant, or compromiſe, made by any of the ſubſcribers upon the law ſuits entered againſt them, by any of the grantees by warrant, or their aſſigns or attorney's, but without the advice and conſent of the ſaid ſelect committee, under the penalty of three thouſand dollars againſt any of ſaid ſubſcribers contravening thereto; which penalty ſhall be recovered [one caſe emerging] by the agent at the ſuit of the United Settlers to be applied to the uſe of ſaid united ſettlers as being a part of their funds.

Reſolved, that to prevent any deſpondency from taking place with the actual ſettlers on account of the erroneous reaſonings and evaſive arguments contained in a pamphlet publiſhed by the direction of the pretended Population Company and others, the ſecretary of this committee is directed to give as far as his knowledge permits him, an explanation or comment upon the law of Pennſylvania April the 3d 1792 in what it relates to the matter in iſſue, between the actual ſettler and the grantees by warrant.

Reſolved, that the agent ſhall have the choice of convening the ſaid ſelect committee, either at Pittſburgh, or at Mr. James Scott's near the Big Lick, as he will think the moſt convenant.

Reſolved alſo, that a copy of theſe proceedings, together, with the intended explanation of the law ſhall be delivered to the printer at Pittſburgh for publication.

WILLIAM PLUMER Chairman.
JOHN LUCAS Secry.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh, two Apprentice Boys,* JOHN M'ANULTY, *about 20 years of age, and* JAMES M'ANULTY, *near 19 years of age; they are brothers, and have relations about the waters of the Long run, and the neighbourhood of Byerley's tavern, in Weſtmoreland county. They are ſuppoſed to be concealed in that neighbourhood, or in the Forks of Yough. All perſons are hereby warned not to harbour ſaid Apprentices at their peril. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentices in any jail ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, or Twenty Dollars for either of them, paid by*

WILLIAM DUNNING.

September 6th 1796.

Fellow Citizens of Allegheny County,

THE *ſubſcriber offers himſelf a Candidate at the enſuing Election for the Office of Commiſſioner, in the room of John Wilkins, Eſq. he therefore requeſts your approbation and ſuffrage on that day.*

GEORGE ADAMS.

Pittſburgh, September 8, 1796.

Came to the plantation of

JOHN M'LURE living in Mifflin township Allegheny county, about the firſt of May laſt, a bay Filly, 2 years old paſt, a large ſtar in her face, ſmall ſnip, ſome white on both hind feet. The owner is deſired to come, prove property pay charges and take her away.

Sept. 6, 1796.

LANG, (of Brownſville)

RESPECFULLY informs the public, that with a view to the extention of commerce by AUCTIONEERING or VENDUE BUSINESS, conducted on principles ſimilar to Vendues in more capital places of trade, he hath given bond and ſecurity to the Office of Inſpection for the Fourth Survey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, according to law, which prohibits commercial vendues or auctioneering without ſuch pre-requiſite; and having obtained licenſe, he offers his ſervices in that way to all the inhabitants of the country in the neighbourhood of the river Monongahela, and within the ſaid ſurvey. He hopes from his experience in trade, legally to conduct the various branches of this buſineſs with order, punctuality, and diſpatch, and will endeavour to give ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to deal with him. Public ſales will be made by him within ſaid bounds at any place or places where imperious circumſtances may require. Sellers of property at his ſales may preſcribe the terms of ſale by inſtructions, limiting prices below which their property ſhall not be ſold, and directing whether for caſh or credit, and what kind of ſecurity and evidences thereof ſhall be taken where credits are given; to all which inſtructions the ſtricteſt attention will be paid, and reaſonable compenſation accepted, proportion to the manner in which the buſineſs may be done.

He likewiſe buys and ſells on Commiſſion at private ſale, all kind of property required, and has lands of his own in Monongalia, county, Virginia, for ſale to ſettlers

Brownſville, Auguſt 16, 1796.

N. B. Inventories of Cattle, Invoices of Goods, and propoſals for public ſales of real property, together with written conditions of ſuch public ſales inſtructing the auctioneer whether to ſell for caſh or credit, what time of credit is allowed, and what ſecurity and evidence of ſuch credit ſhall be taken, will be received at D. Hamilton's, Eſq. Croſs roads by Capt. ARTHUR GARDNER—at Union Town by JAMES GREGG, merchant—at Frederick Town by ISAAC JENKINSON, Eſq. in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, by WILLIAM M'CLURE, Eſq. and at his auction office in Brownſville. In conſequence of which the auctioneer will advertiſe a fixed day and ſell. Arrangements ſimilar will be made at other places as buſineſs may require. He will advertiſe property entered in this manner at his own expence; is provided with blanks of every neceſſary kind for the more ſpeedy tranſacting buſineſs—Conveyancing will neceſſarily be attended to according to its importance.—All who wiſh to ſell at his ſales are requeſted to let him advertiſe to prevent diſappointment in his attendance, becauſe otherwiſe more than one property may be advertiſed for ſale on the ſame day. He earneſtly wiſhes to accommodate the intereſt and convenience of his employers, and at the ſame time notifies all who incline to be cryers at vendues to be aware of conſequences in the law for undoubtedly the revenue officers muſt and will do their duty.

Attendance will be given at Union Town, Fayette county; at Caines, Greene county, and at Waſhington on ſuch buſineſs during court there.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation ſituate in Ligonier Valley, Weſtmoreland county, Fairfield townſhip, adjoining lands of John M'Curdy, John Menſher, and others, containing 310 acres and allowance. This land is good, with a ſufficient proportion of meadow, land timber, and water, in a good neighbourhood, not more than one and an half miles from the Reverend George Hill's meeting houſe, and convenient to ſeveral griſt and ſaw mills. The price will be low, and time given for part of the purchaſe money. An indiſputable title will be given. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will apply to James Brady, Eſqr. Greenſburgh; Colonel Abraham Hendricks, near the land, or the ſubſcriber in Shippinſburgh.

WILLIAM COPLEY,

Auguſt 30, 1796.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.

We hear that the grand jury of this county after compleating their ordinary buſineſs, proceeded to ſpeak of a Ticket for the enſuing Election, when the following was generally adopted.

Governor—THOMAS MIFFLIN.
Congreſs.—JOHN WOODS.
Senate.—THOMAS MORTON.
Aſſembly.—SAMUEL EWALT, EBENEZER DENNY.

Three different *Commiſſioners* were named GEORGE ADAMS, NATHANIEL IRISH, and JOHN BRYAN.

☞ The POST for Preſqu'iſle, &c. will leave this Office on Monday morning next. Sept. 9, 1796.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

BOSTON, Auguſt 29.

From Gibraltar, July 12.

Captain Carter arrived yeſterday from thence, ſays, there was no authentic information of the Spaniards making preparations for breaking peace with the Engliſh. It was however, the general opinion among the inhabitants, that they ſhould have a war with Spain before any conſiderable lapſe of time.

Admiral Richery, was ſtill at Cadiz, where admiral Mann, who was off Cadiz harbour, ſeemed determined to keep him.

Mr. Simpſon, our Conſul at Gibraltar, had his doubts of the ſafety of Americans navigating the Mediterranean, as the time allowed for the Americans to fulfil the ſtipulation of the treaty with Algiers, had expired on the 7th July.

A frigate arrived the day before capt. Carter ſailed, from England, with troops, which gave ſtrength to their expectations of a rupture with Spain.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.

A letter from the Havannah of 10th Auguſt, ſays, "Capt Barney with 2 frigates of 44 and 1 of 32 guns, anchored at the Ponto the 8th inſt. from Cape Francois.

On his paſſage from France he captured 56 veſſels—5 or 6 of them ſailing under certificates of property.—Thoſe he ſet fire to and has publicly declared he will do ſo in every inſtance, which his poor encouragement for Americans to purchaſe prizes of them. One of them was a brig belonging to P. and T. Mackie, from Malaga, Andrew Paden, maſter, who was murdered the ſecond day after they ſailed, by the mate and crew, and a conſiderable ſum of money that was on board divided amongſt them. Theſe people capt. B. delvered up to the government at the Cape."

Accounts by the Hamburgh packet ſay, that there were public rejoicings at Liverpool, on account of Auſtrian victories on the Rhine; the papers however do not contain any details, which appear to warrant this.

The army of Italy had taken the caſtle of of Urbino, Fort Ferara, and Bologna, in Ferara 125 pieces of cannon. The details of the above ſucceſſes are given in letters from Buonaparte and Salicetti.

Paris dates of the 5th of July ſay, we We have certainly taken poſſeſſion of Leghorn, Ancona and Civita Vecchia. It is ſaid that at Leghorn, we took from the Engliſh, ſhipping, &c. to the amount of 60 millions. The Miniſters of the King of Naples and the Pope had arrived at Paris.

By a Halifax paper of Auguſt 11, we learn, that the Britiſh ſhip Active, having on board Lord Dorcheſter and family, was caſt away on the Iſland of Anticoſti. The fate of his Lordſhip is not mentioned.

A Bruſſels head of July 1, ſtates the arch duke Charles to be near Duſſeldorf.

Captain Banks, from St. Euſtatia, arrived at Boſton, ſays that iſland is quite deſolate—no buſineſs going on—the largeſt part of the Dutch inhabitants having left it.

The Reſolution, admiral Murray, with another ſhip and a frigate, were cruſing off the Capes of Virginia laſt Thurſday.

FOR SALE.

A Well improved Plantation containing, 250 acres, twelve miles from Pittſburgh, and one mile and an half from Thompſon's tavern on turtle creek. There is convenient buildings upon the place for the reception of the purchaſer; any further deſcription is unneceſſary, as thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe will firſt view it. There is erected on the place a convenient.—Diſtillery, upon an excellent ſpring of water, the Stills and Veſſels are partly new, being in uſe about two years and in good order for preſent buſineſs.—The diſtillery will be ſold with the place if required.—A conſiderable time will be given, and the payments made eaſy, for terms, apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JOHN M'FARLANE,

September 6, 1796.

SONG,

BY R. BURNS

WHAT tho' on homely fare we dine,
Wear hoddin grey, an' a' that,
Gi'e fools their silk & knaves their wine,
A man's a man for a' that.
For a' that, an' a' that,
Their tinsel shown an' a' that:
An honest man, tho' ne'er sae poor,
Is chief of man for a' that.
You see yon birkie, ca'd a' LORD;
Wha struts and stares; an' a' that,
Tho hundreds beckon at his nod,
He's but a CUIF for a' that.
For a' that, an' a' that,
His dignities an' a' that,
A man of independent mind,
Can sing an laugh at a' that.
The King can make a belted Knight,
A Marquis, Duke, an' a' that;
But an honest man's aboon his might,
Gude faith he manna fa' that.
An a' that, an' a' that,
His garters, stars an' a' that;
The pitch of sense an' wail of worth
Are better far than a' that.
Then let us pray the time may come,
An come it will for a' that,
When sense and truth o'er a' the earth
Shall bear the gree for a' that.
For a' that, an'a' that,
An come it will for a' that,
An' man to man the world o'er,
Shall brothers be or a' that.

Anecdote of Samuel Adams.

His fervant patriotism was displayed in the first American Congress, when the danger of a rapture with Britain was urged as a plea of certain conceffions. Mr. Adams, upon hearing this, exclaimed with a virtuous enthusiasm: "I should a wise presisting in our struggle for liberty, though it was revealed from heaven, that 999 were to perish, and only one of a thousand to survive and retain his liberty. One such free man must possess more virtue, and enjoy more happiness, than a thousand staves; and let him propagate his like, and transmit to them what he has so nobly preserved."

Treasury Department, August 3, 1796.

Public Notice is hereby given

IN *pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 18th day of May, 1796, entitled, "An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the Territory north west of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," that the sections or lots of land described in the annexed schedule, lying in the seven ranges of Township, which were surveyed in pursuance of an ordinance of Congress, passed on the twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, will be exposed for Sale at Public Vendue in the town of Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania, on the twenty fourth day of October next, and thenceforward, from day to day until the first day of December ensuing, unless the said lots shall be sooner sold, in the manner, and on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned, to wit:*

1st. The said sections or lots shall be sold under the direction of the Governor or Secretary of the Western Territory, and such person as the President of the United States may specially appoint for that purpose.

2d. The said sections or lots shall be sold to the highest bidder, but no sale can be made for less than two dollars per acre of the quantity of land contained in such lot or section.

3d. The highest bidder as before mentioned, must deposit at the time of sale, one twentieth part of the purchase money, in the hands of such person as the President of the United States shall appoint to attend the sales for that purpose, which will be forfeited, if a moiety of the sum bid, including the said twentieth part, shall not be paid within thirty days from the time of sale.

4th. Upon payment of a moiety of the purchase money in the manner before mentioned, the purchaser will be entitled to one year's credit for the remaining moiety; and shall receive from the Governor or Secretary of the Western Territory, and the person who shall be appointed by the President of the United States to direct the sales, a certificate describing the lot or section purchased, and declaring the sum paid on account, the balance remaining due, the time when such balance becomes payable, and that the whole land therein mentioned, will be forfeited, if the said balance is not then paid; but if the said balance shall be duly discharged by paying the same to the Treasurer of the United States, the purchaser or his assignee or other legal representative, shall be entitled to a patent for the said lands on his producing to the Secretary of State a receipt for such balance endorsed upon the certificate. But if any purchaser shall make payment of the whole of the purchase money the time when the payment of the first moiety is directed to be made, he will be entitled to a deduction of ten per centum on the part for which a credit is authorised to be given; and his patent shall be immediately issued.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE of the Sections of Townships, or Fractional Parts of Townships, to be Sold at PITTSBURGH, in pursuance of the 6th Section of an Act of Congress, passed on the 18th of May 1796.

No. of Lot	Acres.	100ths.
1st RANGE.		
1st Township.		
28	5	65
29	256	95
30	250	75
34	240	90
35 a 36	640	each
2d Township.		
19	1	40
20	170	70
21	185	
22	2	30
25	488	80
26 a 27	640	each
28	560	
29	551	60
30	564	
31 a 36	640	each
4th Township.		
19	64	
25	640	
26	387	60
27	36	
31 a 32	640	each
33	616	
34	445	20
35	222	50
36	10	20
5th Township.		
6	139	20
12	470	30
17	304	15
18	638	50
23	450	75
24	640	
29	184	
30	640	
35	312	80
36	640	
2d RANGE.		
1st Township		
28	5	20
34	6	50
3d Township		
24 a 26	640	each
28	499	16
29	640	
31 a 33	640	each
4th Township		
11	26	40
12	397	50
13	51	50
15	27	50
16	259	20
17	524	
18	640	
19	635	
20	584	80
21	636	21
22 a 36	640	each
5th Township.		
5	130	
6 a 7	640	each
23 a 25	640	each
27 a 28	640	each
32 a 36	640	each
7th Township.		
3	640	each
8th Township.		
1 a 5	640	each
6	440	
7 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
9th Township.		
6	640	
8	312	50
11	640	
13 a 14	640	each
19 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
3d RANGE.		
2d Township		
14	640	
16	600	
20	557	50
21 a 22	640	each
22	609	
25 a 26	640	each
3d Township.		
9	188	60
10	344	
11	267	
12	152	
14	202	50
15	630	
16 a 18	640	each
19	217	50
20	616	75
21 a 36	640	each
4th Township.		
1	170	
2	544	
3	320	
4	4	50
5	120	
6	640	
7	563	
8 a 9	640	each
10	540	80
11	529	70
12 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
6th Township.		
8 a 12	640	each
14	640	
17 a 20	640	each
25 a 36	640	each
8th Township.		
3 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23	640	
25 a 30	640	each
33 a 36	640	each
10th Township.		
1 a 2	640	each
5 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
12th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
4th RANGE.		
1st Township.		
24	636	50
29	636	50
30	640	
34	615	
35 a 36	640	each
2d Township.		
2	265	60
3 a 6	640	each
7	265	20
8	638	
9 a 12	640	each
13	635	
14	640	
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 26	640	each
3d Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
4th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
5th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
6th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
7th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
8th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
9th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
10th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
11th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
12th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
13th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
14th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
15th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
5th RANGE.		
1st Township.		
17	3	20
18	220	
21	8	50
22	166	40
23	427	
24	640	
27	151	80
28 a 30	640	each
33	58	
34 a 36	640	each
2d Township.		
1	120	
2	440	
3	448	
4	456	
5	464	
6	472	
7	340	
8 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
3d Township.		
1	479	
2	478	
3	486	
4	494	
5	502	
6	510	
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
5th Township.		
1	518	
2	526	
3	534	
4	540	
5	543	
6	556	
7 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
7th Township.		
1	566	
2	571	40
3	576	
4	585	60
5	593	
6	601	
7 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
8th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
9th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
10th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
11th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
12th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
13th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
14th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
16th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
7th RANGE.		
1st Township.		
30	4	20
36	132	50
2d Township.		
3	35	
4	625	
5 a 6	640	each
9	296	
10 a 11	640	each
14	30	
17 a 18	640	each
19	14	
20	296	
23 a 24	640	each
25	380	
26 a 37	640	each
4th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
6th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
8th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
10th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
12th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
14th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each
16th Township.		
1 a 14	640	each
17 a 20	640	each
23 a 36	640	each

NOTE.

THE quantity of lands in the several townships before mentioned, are exclusive of the Lots reserved by the United States and also of those formerly sold—The aggregate quantities in the several townships or fractional parts of townships, have been ascertained by actual survey; the quantities in particular lots or sections, have been no otherwise ascertained than by calculation.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Mail from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaster, and from the borough of Lancaster to the city of Philadelphia, will after the fourteenth day of this present month of August, be carried three times a week in the mail-stages [Dispatch) and that it will arrive every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the Post Office, and be taken from the Office every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and be delivered at the Post Office in the city, the same evenings.

That all letters intended to be sent by the above mentioned Stages, after that day, will go in the mail, and will be punctually delivered the morning after the arrival of the same at the respective offices.—This arrangement being adopted to accommodate those whose trade and correspondence require frequent opportunities to and from the city, which heretofore they were deprived of when the Post passed but once a week.—The strictest attention will be paid to prevent the transportation of letters in any but that which is agreeable to the laws and ordinances of the United States, where regular Posts are established, of which all persons concerned will please to take notice.

To prevent persons from acting under the plea of being strangers to the law, the following extract from it is subjoined:

Sect. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, other than the Postmaster General or his deputies, or persons by them employed, shall be concerned in setting up or maintaining any foot or horse post, stage waggon or other stage carriage, on any established post road, or any packet boat or other vessel, to ply regularly from one place to another between which a regular communication by water shall be established by the United States, and shall receive any letter or packet, other than newspapers, magazines or pamphlets, and carry the same by such foot or horse post, stage waggon or other stage carriage, packet boat or vessel, (excepting only such letter or letters, as may be directed to the owner or owners of such conveyance, and relating to the same, or to the person to whom any package or bundle in such conveyance is intended to be delivered) every person so offending, shall forfeit, for every such offence, the sum of fifty dollars:—*Provided*, That it shall be lawful for any person to send letters or packets by a special messenger.

By order of the Postmaster General,
WILLIAM HAMILTON, D. P. M.

AND NOTICE is also given, that the mail from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt will arrive in the same stages every Saturday evening, at the Post Office in Lancaster, and will go on in a stage and four good horses provided for the purpose, every Sunday morning, and return every Wednesday evening, taking the route established by law, which is through Yorktown, Carlisle and Shippensburgh, from whence the mail will go on, on horseback. The mail stage from Lancaster to Shippensburgh, will, in addition to the mail, carry six passengers, and no more, whose fare will be five dollars going, and the same returning, with the usual allowance of baggage. And as the stages from Lancaster to Philadelphia will from and after that day run thro' every day, such passengers as please to avail themselves of a passage in the mail stage from Shippensburgh to Lancaster may proceed on to the city any day in the week excepting Sunday.

The proprietors of this line of Stages entertain a grateful sense of the encouragement they have experienced from a generous public, and as it will be their constant study to be punctual on every occasion, and to furnish good, safe and easy carriages, and sober, attentive, and obliging drivers, they hope for a continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public.

MATTHIAS SLOUGH,
JOHN DUNWOODY,
HUNT DOWNING,
WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, August 11, 1796.

N. B. Newspapers will be carried for subscribers as often as they may be pleased to order in every week.

Just opened and for Sale by

SAMUEL CREIGH,

AT *his Store next door to Mr. Wilson' Ferry, a large and general assortmen of MERCHANDIZE, consisting of* Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Queensware, *which he is determined to sell low for Cash, or Country Produce.*

Pittsburgh, August 19, 1796.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of Gabriel Beymer, two miles east of the crossings of Juniata, on the night of a sorrel HORSE, 14 hands high, 8 years old, branded T. C. on the near fore shoulder, a small blaze in his face, a small lump on his near hind leg occationed by a strain, a long switch tail, a natural trotter, some saddle marks. The above reward will be given for Horse and thief, or four dollars for the Horse alone if delivered to the subscriber in Shippensburgh.

FREDERICK BEYMER.

August 19, 1796.

ROBERT SIMPSON,

Has opened a GROCERY STORE *in the house of Mr.* Dunning, *nearly opposite the Market house, where he has for sale,*

MADEIRA, *Sherry, Port, Lisbon and Teneriffe wines, Brandy and Spirits, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Chocolate and Rice, Powder and Lead, and a variety of other articles in the Grocery line which he intends disposing of wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms.*

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1796.

J. WRENSHALL,

Respectfully acquaints the Storekeepers in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has taken the Stone Store *in Second Street, lately occupied by William Semple, and has for Sale a large quantity of the following Articles—*

SUPERFINE *and second broad cloths, white, blue and green knap'd cloths, serges, flannels, silk, silk and cotton, and common hose, dimities, fine long India nankeens, womens blue worsted hose plain and with clocks, pillow fustians, jeanets, humbums and gurrahs, bandano and barcelona handkerchiefs, sewing silk and twist, jacket patterns, ginghams, black modes, Bengal stripes, ribands of the newest patterns, romal and pollitic handkerchiefs, muslinets, table knives and forks, pen and pocket knives, razors, scissors, cook knives, butcher knives, shoe knives, curling irons, gilt, plated, paper and metal buttons, white chapel needles, smiths anvils and vises, iron candlesticks, plated spurs, brass knockers, cast steel, chissels and gouges, cloak pins, watch chains and seals, tucks, horn and ivory combs, double bolted padlocks, brass portmanteau locks, spectacles &c. &c.*

Which he is determined to sell for Cash on reasonable terms—he has likewise fixed correspondents with the most respectable Manufacturers in Great Britain, from whom he will have a regular supply.

Pittsburgh, August 11, 1796.

TO BE SOLD

TWO THOUSAND Acres of patented land in Randolph county, state of Virginia, about 18 or 20 miles above Clarksburgh, on the middle fork of the Monongahela river.—These lands were surveyed and patented in 500 acre tracts, and will be sold either together or separately, and on such terms as may suit industrious settlers. The proprietor gave ten pounds per thousand for locating at an early period, when there was a choice of land in that country. The corner trees by the different patents, appear to be white and black oak, hickory and sugar. The surveyor's report says, "That the land is well timbered and watered, and generally of a good quality, and is about 100 miles from Pittsburgh, to which place it is navigable." Independent of the quality of the soil, which is rich, this circumstance alone, will make these lands an object of attention.

For terms apply to Steel Semple, Esq Pittsburgh, or the subscriber at Smith's Grove.

ALEXANDER FOWLER.

August 8. 1796

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons of Pittsburgh, a bright Sorrel Mare with a blaze in her face, both hind feet white, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, 8 years old. The above reward will be paid for delivering said Mare to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, together with reasonable charges.

ISAAC GREGG.

July 28, 1796.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street where Subscription at Fifteen Shillings per Annum. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully received.